

## ABSTRACT

An electro-acoustic transducer has a layer of a heat-curing and UV-curing adhesive formed on a frame integrally molded at the bottom of a case. A magnet is placed on the frame via the adhesive. The case is irradiated with a UV light from above, at least before the adhesive is heat-cured, so that the adhesive is cured in the portion exposed to the UV light. This prevents the adhesive from evaporating, scattering and prevents the adhesive components depositing on a diaphragm, that could be caused by a later high temperature process for heat-curing the adhesive. Furthermore, time for the heat-curing can be made shorter by the high temperature curing. The shorter curing time improves productivity of the production, and allows the transducers to be manufactured on an automatic assembly line.